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PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

NOTIFICATION.

No. L. 9938—*San.* 49-21-17, *dated* 30*th June* 1924.

Under Section 20 of the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation IX of 1921, the following draft rules relating to the working of the Regulation in the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area and for regulating Dairies and Dairymen and for securing the cleanliness of milk and milk products in that area are published for general information. These rules will be taken up for consideration after one month from the date of the publication of this Notification in the Gazette:—

Draft rules for the working of the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation IX of 1921 in the Sanitary Board area, Kolar Gold Fields.

1. *Medical Officer of Health to be Public Analyst.*—The Medical Officer of Health shall be the Public Analyst for the area and shall be entitled to a fee for each certificate he is required to grant as per schedule hereunder:—

"Schedule of fees as per Rule 2 of the Rules under the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation IX of 1921:

1.	Milk and cream, chemical examination for adulteration with water or of chemicals only	Rs.	20	0 0
2.	Butter and ghee, chemical examination for adulteration with water or of chemicals only	„	30	0 0

2. *To whom the executive officers may delegate powers.*—The Medical Officer of Health shall, under general instructions from the President, Sanitary Board, exercise all the powers conferred by the Regulation upon the President as the local executive officer, and carry out all the duties required to be done for the proper working of the Regulation. No legal proceedings under this Regulation shall be instituted without the permission in writing of the President.

The Sanitary Inspector of each Division and the Sanitary Overseer of each Mining area will likewise, on behalf of the President, exercise powers for purposes of inspection under Section 7 and seizure of adulterated foods under Section 9. Whenever it is necessary to purchase samples for analysis, such purchase shall be made under the orders or with the approval of the President or of the Medical Officer of Health, or the Chief Medical Officer in the Mining area.

3. *Cleanliness of vessels.*—All vessels, receptacles or utensils used for manufacturing preparing or containing any food intended for sale shall be cleansed with clean boiling water before and after use and shall be kept in a constant state of cleanliness. In case of foods likely to be acted upon by the metal of the vessel, receptacle or, utensil in which the food is manufactured, prepared or contained for purposes of sale, all precautions shall be taken to prevent such metallic contamination. The Medical Officer of Health will be competent to prescribe from time to time, either by general or special instructions, what precautions, the manufacturer, dealer or salesman shall adopt in each case. Such instructions will for the purpose of the Regulation, be deemed as if forming part of these rules.

4. *How notice of admixture, addition or deficiency shall be given.*—If the vendor of any article intended for food knows that it is admixed with any foreign substance whatever or that any component part has been abstracted therefrom he shall give due notice of such admixture or abstraction by means of labels in English and Kannada affixed very conspicuously on each package or receptacle containing the article.

5. *Sale of Milk.*—Every dealer, importer, seller or hawker of milk should declare before the sale thereof whether it is buffalo or cow milk or skimmed or separated milk.

6. *Legal Standards for Milk.*—Where a sample of cow's milk (not being milk sold as skimmed or separated or condensed milk) contains less than 3 per cent of milk fat or less than 8·5 per cent of solids other than milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation until the contrary is proved that the milk is not genuine by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk fat, or of milk solids other than milk fat or the addition thereto of water.

—Where a sample of buffalo milk (not being milk sold as skimmed or separated or condensed milk) contains less than 4·5 per cent of milk fat or less than 9 per cent of solids other than milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation, until the contrary is proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk fat or milk solids other than milk fat or the addition thereto of water.

7. *Legal Standards for Cream.*—Where a sample of cream contains less than 20 per cent of milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation until the contrary is proved, that the cream is not genuine.

8. *Legal Standards for Butter and Ghee.*—The legal standards for butter and ghee shall be as follows:—

(*a*) Butter, moisture not exceeding 16 P. C. Reichert Meissel figure:—

Cow's butter	13
Buffalo's butter	15

or Reichert Woleney value 28 to 30.

(*b*) Ghee.—Reichert Meissel figures or Woleney value same as above.
Butyro-refactometer at 40° C.—41°—42°.

9. *Penalty for Breach of Rules.*—Every manufacturer, dealer or vendor who (*a*) disobeys, fails to comply with or acts in contravention of the provisions made under Rule 4 herein in respect of cleanliness of vessels, receptacles or utensils used for manufacturing or preparing or containing any food intended for sale, or

(*b*) neglects to affix labels to notify in the manner prescribed the fact of the admixture of foreign ingredients in the case of adulterated articles of food, or

(*c*) does not declare the nature of milk as required by Rule 6 above shall, on conviction before a Magistrate be punished with a fine which may extend to Rs. 50 for the first offence, Rs. 100 for the second offence and Rs. 500 for every subsequent offence by way of penalty for the breach of the above said rules.

Rules for regulating dairies, dairymen and for securing the cleanliness of milk and milk products in the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area.

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1. The term 'Dairy' for the purposes of these rules means any premises where milch cattle are kept for the purpose of trade in milk or butter or milk products or where milk or butter or milk products are sold.

The term 'Dairy Man' for the purpose of these rules includes every person who carries on trade in milk or butter or milk products or who keeps milch cattle for the purpose of selling milk.

2. Every keeper of a Dairy and every dairy man shall apply for and take out a license every year from the President, Sanitary Board, Kolar Gold Fields, after payment of the prescribed fee. Such license shall be in force only during the official year for which it is granted and shall thereafter be renewed annually.

Applications for the renewal of licenses must be made to the President before the end of the first month of each official year, *i.e.*, before the end of July in each year.

The prescribed fee is as follows :—

(*i*) For a dairy in which butter, cheese, cream or other milk products other than curds and butter-milk are made for sale and for selling such products.—Rupees five.

(*ii*) For a dairy in which only milk, butter-milk and curds are made and for selling milk, butter-milk and curds only. License fee.—Nil.

3. Every dairy-man or other person who is the occupier of a milk store or milk shop, shall cause every part of the interior of such milk store or milk shop to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary to maintain such milk store or milk shop in a thorough state of cleanliness.

4. He shall cause the floor and drain of every such room or place and every shelf or bench on which milk vessels are kept to be washed and thoroughly cleansed daily.

5. He shall cause the floor of every such dairy to be paved throughout with suitable impervious material approved by the Medical Officer of Health and the paving shall be so sloped as to ensure effectual drainage having a gradient of not less than 1 in 30.

6. He shall cause every part of the internal surface of the walls and ceiling of every such dairy to be thoroughly limewashed twice at least in every year or oftener if so required by the Medical Officer of Health.

7. No dairy-man shall cause or suffer any milch cattle belonging to him or under his care or control to be milked for the purpose of obtaining milk for sale :—

(*i*) unless at the time of milking, the udder and teats of such milch cattle are thoroughly clean,

(*ii*) unless the hands of the person milking such, are thoroughly clean and free from all infection and contamination, and

(*iii*) unless the milk receiving vessel is thoroughly clean and rinsed with clean boiling water.

8. Every dairy-man shall, from time to time, as often as may be necessary, cause every milk vessel that may be used by him for containing milk for sale to be thoroughly cleansed with steam or clean boiling water and shall otherwise take all proper precautions for the maintenance of such milk vessel in a constant state of cleanliness.

9. He shall on every occasion when any such vessel shall have been used to contain milk or shall have been returned to him, after having been out of his possession, cause such vessel to be forthwith so cleansed.

10. Every dairy-man shall take all reasonable and proper precautions, in and in connection with the storage and distribution of the milk and otherwise, to prevent the exposure of the milk to any infection or contamination.

11. He shall not deposit or keep any milk intended for sale :—

(*a*) In any room or place where it would be liable to become infected or contaminated by impure air or by any offensive, noxious or deleterious gas or substance or by any noxious or injurious emanation, exhalation or effluvium ; or

(*b*) in any room used as a kitchen or as a living room ; or

(*c*) in any room or building or part of a building communicating directly by door, window or otherwise with any room used as sleeping room or in which there may be any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, or which may have been used by any person suffering from any such disease and may not have been properly disinfected ; or

(*d*) in any room or building or part of a building in which there may be any direct inlet to any drain.

12. In regard to the place where cattle are kept, the provision contained in Section VI Rule 1 of the Rules for the special sanitation of the Sanitary Board area published in Government Notification No. 7075—L. B. 185-12-3, dated the 22nd March 1916, shall apply.

13. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of dairy-man :—

(*a*) to allow any person suffering from a dangerous infectious disease, or having recently been in contact with a person so suffering, to milk the cows or to handle vessels used for containing milk for sale, or in any way to take part or assist in the conduct of the trade or business of the dairy-man, or so far as regards the production, distribution or storage of milk ; or,

(*b*) if himself so suffering or having recently been in contact as aforesaid, to milk cows or handle vessels used for containing milk for sale or in any way to take part in the conduct of his trade or business as far as regards the production, distribution, or storage of milk until in each case all danger therefrom of the communication of infection to the milk or of its contamination has ceased.

14. It shall not be lawful for any dairy-man to use his dairy or permit the same to be used as a sleeping apartment, or for any purpose incompatible with the proper preservation of the cleanliness of the dairy and of the milk vessels and of the milk therein or in any manner likely to cause contamination of the milk therein.

15. No vendor of milk shall convey any milk for sale or distribution in open vessels and the latter shall be provided with proper close fitting covers.

16. He shall not at any time mix with other milk or sell or use for human food the milk of any cow or buffalo which may be suffering from tuberculosis, rinderpest, foot and mouth disease or disease of the udder, which may be certified by a Veterinary Officer or the Medical Officer of Health to be tubercular.

17. He shall not retail the milk to his customers by dipping his hands into the vessels.

18. He shall at all times protect the milk, which is intended for sale from dust and flies by providing suitable covers to the milk vessels.

19. *Penalty for breach of these Rules.*—Whoever commits a breach of any of the above bye-laws shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 and shall be liable to have his license cancelled by the President of the Sanitary Board.

By Order,
B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.